

# Phase II and Phase III Project Cover Sheet

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## REPORT INFORMATION:

1999 Maymon, J.H., K. Grandine, C.A. Child  
Phase I and II Archeological Investigations for the UMBC Research Park and Playfield,  
Baltimore County, Maryland.  
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## Research Firm/Institution:

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## Sites examined:

18BA71	18BA158	18BA390	18BA445	others
NRHP Eligible: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/>	NRHP Eligible: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/>	
<a href="#">Justification</a>	<a href="#">Justification</a>	<a href="#">Justification</a>	<a href="#">Justification</a>	

## Project Details:

Phase I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project Justification:
Phase II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	This report presents the results of Phase I and II investigations in 1995 for the (then) proposed University of Maryland, Baltimore County (UMBC) Research Park and Playfields project. The area would be impacted by the construction of 4 new buildings, access roads, parking facilities, and two stormwater management ponds, as well as grading for the construction of new sports fields. Of the 14 site identified through Phase I work within the impact area, four were the subject of Phase II investigations. The work was undertaken in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and in accordance with Article 83B, Section 5-617 of the Annotated Code of Maryland. The project also was undertaken in accordance with a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) reached between the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT), the US Dept. of Commerce, UMBC, and Baltimore County.
Phase III		

MAC Accession: 2001.004

## Project Objectives:

Phase I
-Locate, identify, and delineate all prehistoric and historic cultural resources within the project areas.
-Make preliminary assessments of the potential significance of those resources.
-Assess the impact of the proposed development activities on the cultural resources situated within the project boundaries.
-Formulate management recommendations concerning the various resources.
Phase II
-Determine the nature, age, and function of each archeological resource.
-Locate the horizontal and vertical boundaries of each identified resource.
-Determine the integrity of each resource.

## Research Potential:

The 1995 research project confirmed the research in the 1970s, that 18BA71 consists of a multi-component prehistoric site with deep, stratified deposits representing occupations from the Early Archaic through the Late Woodland periods. Testing recovered a variety of artifacts including lithic tools, debitage, fire cracked rock, and prehistoric ceramics. The site likely functioned as a short-term resource procurement and base camp. While the terrace portions of the site have been somewhat disturbed by 20th century occupation, sections remain intact. The floodplain areas of the site contain deeply stratified deposits. Overall, the site retains good vertical and horizontal integrity which enables the examination of individual activity areas and specific occupations. Surviving stratified prehistoric sites are rare in upland Coastal Plain settings in Maryland. The site has the demonstrated potential to yield important information regarding technology, settlement, and subsistence. It should be considered a significant archeological resource.

Loci A and B of Site 18BA158 were both multi-component, multiple activity resource extraction sites, minimally dating from the Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods. Locus B was characterized by a slightly greater degree of early stage lithic reduction while secondary reduction appears to have predominated in Locus A. Nearly all of the prehistoric artifacts recovered from both sites were from the plowzone. Locus C was characterized by quarry-related/early stage lithic reduction activities dating from the Middle Archaic and Late Woodland periods. Mass-wasting of sediments off the hillside onto the floodplain portion of the site compromised the integrity of that area. Based on these findings, Site 18BA158 does not appear to possess integrity and significant research potential.

Site 18BA390, the Sulphur Springs Hotel site, included 3 well-preserved foundations, two cistern/wells, a probable well, and landscape features. The size and layout of these foundations corresponds to illustrations of the site on late 19th century maps. Archeological deposits associated with these foundations indicate that the construction sequence and functional areas can likely be defined through further research. Some features and archeological deposits correspond to a large addition advertised in 1844. The high degree of integrity, relatively short occupation span, and the character of the hotel/boarding house indicate that the site has the potential to yield significant information regarding the development of the emerging hotel-resort economy and an emergent theme of spa recreation. Therefore, the site should be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP.

The prehistoric component at 18BA445 appeared to be concentrated in the eastern portion of the site within the Ap and various disturbed soil horizons. Historic and modern activities had clearly disturbed the component rendering its research potential moot. The integrity of the historic component of 18BA445 was found to be substantially compromised as well. Nearly all features and cultural deposits at the site were disturbed. The few that remained lacked a substantive context within which to interpret them. A few primary sheet refuse deposits were identified, but these were found to be of long duration, containing artifacts within them dating from the late 18th to the early 20th centuries. Given their limited integrity and context, both prehistoric and historic contexts at 18BA445 possess no research potential.